SIXTH AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.

39th Annual Fall Opening in All Departments To-day ALSO THE OPENING OF FIRST FLOOR OF OUR NEW ANNEX

At Nos. 53, 55, and 57 West 14th Street, directly opposite our main entrance and running through to 15th Street, an elegant six-story building just finished. The first floor is devoted to Men's and Boys' Clothing, Neckwear, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, and to Bicycle Sundries. The second floor will contain Bicycles, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Harness, Saddlery, Horse Goods, &c., and a feature new in the shopping district, a Smoking and Reading Room for men. It will be opened Saturday, September 19, 1896. The Annex will have a complete FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, which will be opened Saturday, September 19, 1896. WANT AND OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED BY US FOR ALL OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

We have done some phenomenal price cutting in our history, but the prices now are from 25% to 50% lower than any of our previous offerings, and in most instances about half the prices prevailing elsewhere.

We Sell Goods Cheaper Than Any Other House in the World, but for Cash Only. WHY?

Because We buy for cash. We sell for cash.

We ask no credit. We give no credit.

WHY?

Because Small profits satisfy us.

WHY?

As we give no credit we incur no bad debts, and do not have to cover losses made this way, nor to earn the expense of a special bookkeeping department for credit accounts by charging high prices for our goods.

WHY?

Because

We do not give discounts to dressmakers, shopping agents, coachmen, or any one eise. Most houses give such discounts, and this, in connection with their credit system, compels them to sell at much higher prices than

Because we have a LINEN FACTORY IN BEL-FAST, IRELAND. This place is the seat of the linen trade, and we are THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE HAVING ITS OWN FACTORY THERE.

No profit to the middleman here.

WHY? Because we have a

LADIES' SILK WAIST AND SILK UNDERWEAR FAC-TORY AT 97 BANK STREET, NEW YORK CITY. We are the only RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the silk underwear it sells.

No profit to the middleman here.

WHY?

Because we have a GLASS-CUTTING AND CHI-NA-DECORATING SHOP on the premises, enabling us to match up broken sets in rich cut crystal or the finest porcelain ware. NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE WORLD DOES THIS. No profit to the middleman here.

Because we have a LADIES' UNDERWEAR FAC-TORY IN NEW HAVEN CONN. We are THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the Ladies' Underwear it sells. No profit to the middle-

man here. WHY?

Because we have a HARNESS FACTORY in NEW YORK, where we manufacture the famous Commerford harness. WE ARE THE ONLY RE-TAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE DOING THIS. We carry a full line of High-grade Harness and Stable Equipments of other makes. Our prices are from 20 to 40 per cent. lower than regular dealers.

No profit to the middleman here.

Because we have a SHIRT FACTORY IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. are THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE making the Shirts it sells.

No profit to the middleman here.

Because we have a

GLASS-CUTTING AND DEC-ORATING SHOP IN JERSEY CITY, the largest of the kind in this country. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE having such facilities.

No profit to the middleman here.

WHY?

Because we have a

POTTERY AT RUDOLSTADT. THURINGIA, for the manufacture of figures, Busts, Vases, Cabinet ornaments, and artistic China and Bric-a-brac. Rudolstadt is the home of pottery. There the finest clay, the most skilful and painstaking artists are, and WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE employing them directly in the manufacture of the goods we sell.

Because we have

PORCELAIN WORKS in CARLSBAD, BOHEMIA, manufacturing Table China of every description, WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE HAVING THESE FACILITIES.

No profit to the middleman here.

WHY?

Because we have

CHINA-DECORATING WORKS in LIMOGES, France, supplying us with the highest grades of dinner, tea, and course services, and fancy table porcelain. France has always held the highest place in china production. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE to bring to its customers direct from the manufactory these marvels of French art.

man here.

Because we have a

GLASSWARE FACTORY in STEINSCHONAU, BOHEMIA, where table glass as well as fancy glassware of every description is made. Bohemia glass rivals in beauty the exquisite creations of the ancient glass-workers. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE having these goods from their own

No profit to the middleman here.

WHY?

Because we have a

LABORATORY AT 799 GREENWICH ST., N. Y. CITY, for the manufacture of perfumery and toilet requisites under the direction of an experienced chemist. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE that has such a laboratory.

man here.

Because we have a

CIGAR FACTORY AT 185 6TH AVE., where we make up only the best tobacco in the best manner. Most of the employees in this factory are expert Havana cigarmakers. We sell their product at the lowest prices in this country. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the cigars it sells.

No profit to the middleman here.

WHY?

Because we have a

BICYCLE FACTORY AT PATERSON, N. J. Its product is the Webster Wheel, which has stood the severest tests and given riders the best satisfaction. We employ no agents to sell it; no wheels are given away for advertising; in short, nothing is done to increase the cost of this bicycle above that of its production. It is the best bicycle that skilled labor can produce. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing its own bicycles.

No profit to the middle- No profit to the middle- No profit to the middle- No profit to the middleman here.

The foregoing statements clearly demonstrate why it is that our prices are always lower than those prevailing elsewhere.

BUTTE, Sept. 8.-The excitement over the new gold discoveries on the mountains near White-ball grow daily, and men of all lines of busithe Mayflower No. 3, has a few men at work rich are body. "Tex" Wailer, an ex-policeman claims a half interest in the claim bought by W. A. Clark, and will make a fight in the courts

Years ago the finding of placer gold on the Jefferson River caused much excitement. There is now little doubt that the placer gold found there was washed down from the gold mines just discovered on the mountains south east of Whitehall

The Bimerallie drain tunnel to tap the Bimetallic mine, near Phillipsburg, was com-pleted last week. When the decline in sliver came, three years ago, this sliver mine was shu down. The tunnel is 8,200 feet in length and is taps the Bimetallic at the 1,000-foot level. Work was begun on this tunnel two years ago, but was soon suspended. When the Chicago platform was adopted work was resumed noce more. The tunnel has cost the company \$200,-

It is reported that a big vein of rich free-milling gold ore has been discovered on the Dis mond Hill properties, which were bonded recently to a Scotch syndicate. The strike was to be 12 feet, milling \$40 to the ton.

Much exploration has been done this summer in the Bear Mountain district, or Tap o' Deep, in Granite county. Some fair gold properties are being opened. Only three properties in this ection are shipping any ore.

Operators of the Bonanza mine, in the Lump

Gulch district, have struck a body of sulphide ore 12 feet in width of a good grade in gold.

The placers in the Big Hole Cañon have been rielding during the summer \$7 or \$8 per day per man, with three siules boxes.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Sept. 9.—The Leadville mines are gradually filling with water. The operators made another attempt to open one of the mines the Bohn shaft being selected for a test. It was new men were hired the firemen struck, and so another set decided not to work, and after three days the mine was closed down.

The Bimetallic smelter had to close down this week because of a lack of ore, and the Arkansas Valley amelter will close down for the same reason. This throws out nearly 1,000 more wage earners. The utmost consternation in business circles prevails, and many merchants are preparing to close up their shops. Fully 500 good miners have left the camp because wished to avoid trouble.

The Leadville strike has stopped inquiry from investors, and this, with the silver campaign agitation, has probably ended for some months the investment of foreign or domestic capital in Cripple Creek is producing a heavier tonnage value of the ore is considerably less. The value of the output this year will not equal that of last year by considerable. Though stock manipulators like to talk of an output of \$8,000,000 the gross output will be only about one-half of

The big reduction works at Florence, which have been using about 150 tons of low-grade ore daily, have increased their capacity to 250 teas. This ore will not pay smelting charges and net

REW MEXICO. SANTA FÉ. Sept. 0.-The problem demanding solution in the Cochiti district is one of milling. not of mining. The cost of hauling ore to the railroad and shipping it to Pueblo precludes the

district.
T. Steudeman, a metallurgist of Colorado, thinks he has a process by which he can treat Cochiti ores for less than \$5 per ton, and he is negotiating for the building of a hundred-ton plant at Bland.

The Golden Ajax, on the west side of Baidy, is taking out \$100 in gold daily with a ten-stamp

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

handling of anything running less than \$35 to the ton. Only the old-time process of smelt-ing has been found satisfactory. The veins that produce high-grade ores are paying moderately, but as the greater part of Cochiti one runs about \$20 to the ton the shipments to Pueblo are

small.

The Washington, Lone Star, and Crown Point have upon their dumps about 7,000 tons of \$20 ore, and there are thousands of tons of low-grade are in sight in the enormous ledges of the district.

lant at Bland.
Considerable work is being done in the placers
and quartz mines of southern. Santa Fé county.
The Monte Cristo Company is working placers
rith water numped from a well into a reservoir,
rhence it is piped into sluice boxes. Eighteen
ours' numping supplies water for four hours'
luicing.

The Golden Ajax, on the west side of issuly, is taking out \$100 in gold daily with a ten-stamp mill.

Finds of very rich gold ore are reported from the new Hopewell district, Rio Arriba.

In La Helle district is tunnel to cut one of the large veins is in 400 feet, and has struck ore at a depth of 300 feet. The ore is high grade, carrying gold, silver, lead, and copper.

Silven City, N. M. Sept. 7.—The continued low price of lead has had its effect on the lead mines in Cook's Feak district, and the cutput of ore is considerably less than it was two or three months ago. Work has been resumed in the from mines on Legal Tender Hill, near this city, and the daily shipments aggregate between thirty and forty tons. The ore carries from \$3 to \$4 a ton in silver, but is used by the smelters as a flux.

A shipment of 300 ounces of gold bullion was made last week from one of the Hell & Stevens mines at Pinos Altos. The mines in the camp generally are doing well.

There is no immediate prospect of a resumption of work at the smelter at Hanover.

The Steeple Rock Development Company is still developing its mines at Carlisle and Steeple Rock, but it is not expected that the company will commence the reduction of ores before the beginning of next year. Over a hundred men are now employed by this company.

California.

beginning of next year. Over a hundred men are now employed by this company.

CALIFORNIA.

BAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 0.—The big tunnel in Hayden Hill, Lassen, is being driven steadily. It is inow in 1,424 feet, but has not cut ore of any special value. The Golden Eagle, Hayden Hill, owned by Chicago and San Francisco men, is working twenty men and producing twenty-five tone of ore daily from a depth of 325 feet. Sixty men are at work on the Garnett mine. Plumas, building a dam, laying pipe, and getting out timbers for underground work.

In one day recently there were thirteen location notices of claims for working the bedof the Yuba River in Yuba and Nevada counties. River-bed mining is reviving.

The big brush dam on the property of the Spring Valley Gold Mining Company, Cherokee Flat, Butte county, has been repaired and is now in good order. Several parties are working on the mine on royalty.

WASHINGTON.

now in good order. Several parties are working on the mine on royally.

WABHINGTON.

SEATTLE. Sept. 5.—The English owners of the Little Chief group in Sutton Hasin have discovered nickel and cobalt in the ore of the Hoodoo assaying from \$100 to \$200 to the ton.

The Deer Creek Company, in Silverton district, have struck a solid body of copper and gold ore in the face of tunnel No. 2 that will average \$30 per ton.

The Apex mine, in Trout Creek district, has made a slipment that netted \$50 a ton.

In the foothills of Mt. Tacoma prospectors say they have found a contact vein 100 feet wide, carrying native cickel and cobalt.

In the old district of Swaeck there are new discoveries of quarts ledges carrying free gold and new strikes in the old creek channels in the placer diggings. The source of the placer gold has been found on Boulder, as well as Williams Creek, and twelve arastras have been erected to reduce the free gold found in these ledges.

On bixaget River, in Skaget county, the asbestos claims are receiving the attention of capitalista. The fibre is a medium grade that will bring a good price.

SEATTLE, Sept. 5.—In the Slocan country is a group of prospects known on the maps as "The trainer Farm," by reason of the large quantity

THE MONTANA GOLD FINDS.

duced this year in the State. The Commodore, at Creede, is the heaviest shipper of silver ore in the State at present.

Activity in Colorado mines is confined to one or two mines in a district. Some man off in a described camp is working away upon his property. The Montey of the British purchasers.

Leadville's Bad Condition Owing to the Similar in Colorade at a Sianstill—Millions of Value in Lowgrade Ores That Won's Repay Hauting Butte. Sept. 8.—The excitement over the new Butte.

Butte. Sept. 8.—The excitement over the new Colorado mines is confined to one ounces silver, and there is enough ore in sight, running from twenty to thirty ounces silver and 20 per cent. Con the North Fork, near Gilliam, a new strike has been made of peacock and black oxide of copper. The ledges are twenty feet wide, and surface assays are reported as high as 30 per cent.

face assays are reported as high as 30 per cent. copper and 400 ounces silver.

On the Mosquito in Cariboo the Flynn brothers have made a clean-np amounting to 305 ounces. In Stout's Guich, one mile from Barkerville, Newton cleaned up 35 ounces from an old abandoned claim. On Williams Creek Charles Paulson has washed out over 100 ounces, and anticipates much better work during the remainder of the season.

ALASKA. SEATTLE, Sept. 5.—The Bald Eagle at Sum Dam is running constantly and the little mill is turning out builion to the amount of \$10,000 every month.

The trial run of the ten-stamp mill of the Juain Company, owned by Judge Mellen of Juneau and Indiana proper, proved very suc-cessful.

Junean and Indians proper, proved very successful.

The last reports from Cook's Inlet say that the output of the district this season will not exceed \$60,000, and not more than 100 miners will winter in the country. Those who remain will take out dirt during the whole winter, and will be prepared for active washing in the spring. The camps are all well provisioned and no suffering is anticipated.

Every messenger coming in from the Yukon overland and every boat from the river brings consignments of gold dust. The miners were never more successful than they have been this season, and they are all in the beat of spirits. In all the camps along the river and its tributaries mining operations are in full tide, with good weather and plenty of water.

good weather and plenty of water.

IDAHO. CITY. Sept. 5.—The shaft of the Summit mine, five milies north of this place, has reached the vein at a depth of 115 feet, and the cressiil mill about \$75 per ton in free gold. This mine was worked at a depth of eighty feet, and the ore yielded well two years ago.

The New York, east of the Summit, is turning out to be a good mine. A tunnel is running in on the vein, and the ore coming out is very rich in free gold.

on the vein, and the ore coming out is very rich in free gold.

Sait Lake men are sinking a 200-foot shaft on a ledge between Centerville and Pinneerville. At the surface the ore contains gold, eliver, lead, and other metals, but prospects well in gold. Forty stamps of the sixty-stamp mill at Yellow Jacket, Custer county, are running steadily. A rich and large body of ore has been opened up in the Cumberland, at Silver City. A streak eighteen inches in width will mill at least \$250 per ton. This discovery is 150 feet below the surface.

ARIZONA. TUCSON, Sept. 5.—In the Cumberland mine. Turkey Creek, there are on the dump 400 tons that sample 310 per ton, while 70 tons are sorted that will go \$40 per ton free. In the Soldier, near by, a strike has been made. There are three feet of ore in sight, assaying \$100 per ton. The old Morning Giory mine has an eight-foot vein of ore in sight that yields \$15 per ton free, the main shaft being eighty feet in depth. Eighteen tons are milled daily.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

DULUTH. Minn. Sept. 11.—Next week there

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 11.—Next week there will be a complete shut-down of the iron mines of the Vermilion range, while the mines of the Mesaba will be closed at all points except Virginia and Hibbins.

On the Goeghie range in Michigan and Wisconsin all the mines of Bessemer, with the exception of the Paims, are closed, and only 200 men, are at work instead of the usual 1,500. At Ironwood all the mines are at work.

On the Marquette range the three big Ishpeming mines are reducing forces, laying off all the unmarried men, and the Queen group at Neguanse is idle.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 11.—The Tamarack is putting in nearly \$500,000 in improvements, including in 16,000-foot shaft. In the deep shaft of the Calumet, close to No. 5 Tamarack, the miners are passing some of the finest conglomerate ever encountered in the mine.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 11.—For nine months a company of Cleveland men have been exploring for copper with a diamond drill at the mouth of the French River, fourteen miles northeast of this city. Several veins of copper conglomerate have been cut, some of them carrying rock of great value, and in many cases the native copper is in great masses, as nearly as can be seen by drill work. Men have also been following the drills with a shaft, and are now down forty feet. When they have sunk sevecty feet the veins will be cut and drifting will be started. LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Gold or silver prices are ad-Carpets. vancing, so choose now, LONG CYEDIT.

"At 1:30 P. M. half a dozen shots were fired in the hall of the bank, and, rushing out to the gallery which runs round each floor and looks down into the ground floor, I saw a confused mass of men wildly firing revolvers in every

"My first impression was that a general mas sacre of Christians was taking place, but I soon realized that this was not the case, as the men in possession of the bank were fir.ng their reevidently defending the staircase. My second impression was that robbery was the object of the attack, but when I saw a man dressed in a frock coat and having a small leather bag slung over his shoulder suddenly go to a canvas bag lying near the counter and empty it of a quantity of round balls of different sizes and car them I admit that I was fairly puzzled. When half a dozen of these balls had been capped the chief distributed them to his men, and a moment after one was thrown out of a window into the street and exploded with a terrific roar. "For ten minutes after this the firing of re volvers and rifles and the exploding of bombs were incessant. The panic in the bank was great, but after the first volley all lay down out of the ments. As I moved forward along the gallery did so, and asked in the same language what they wanted and why they were attacking us. They replied that the employees of the bank were not being attacked, and that no one would be hurt if we kept quiet. Their object, they said, was political, and they were fighting for the Armenian cause. By this time the insurgents had complete possession of the bank, and had placed themselves at important points with a small pile of bombs. The two chiefs in command went from point to point giving orders encouraging their men, and reassuring the bank

Meantime the troops outside kept up a steady firing on the bank, and not for an hour was any one, friend or foe, permitted to emerge

The narrative goes on: "The leaders of the Armenians finally stated their case. They declared that they would under no circumstances give up the bank or the clerks until their demands were acceded to. They claimed the liberty of all Armenians without conditions, the release of all Armenian prisoners, and their own pardon. If these demands were not granted within two days they would blow then allowed to depart, and quitted the bank at 3:45 P. M., when by common agreement hostilities were suspended between the revolutionaries and the troops. The commander of the troops then asked us to come out, but we made it clear to him that it was impossible, as we were in the absolute power of the Armenians, and begged him to prevent his men from firing, as we were threatened by the Armenian, should

and beiged him to prevent his men from firing as we were threatened by the Armenians should this take place.

"Then came a period of comparative caim, which the Armenians took advantage of to mature their plans. They requested the employees of the bank to keep in a suite of rooms. By dint of talking I persuaded the chief to let me go with him, and I then went round the bank with him and saw their arrangements. The men were posted so well that It was clear they had carefully studied the plan of the bank before striking their blow. In the basement they had two men armed with revolvers and standing by a quantity of dynamite placed most scientifically, and reserve to explode it at a given signal. On the ground floor they had ten men, of whom three were wounded, guarding the entrance, which they had barricaded with bags of dollars, and the windows commanding the main and ride streets. Here also were piled bombs and dynamite, placed under the supporting pillars of the bank. On the first floor they had four men with bombs and dynamite, on the second floor were two men guarding the staff of the bank. On the third floor and on the roof communicative with the lifejie were five men, of whom two were wounded, armed

that they had become desperate and were determined to force Europe to take action, and by such outrages to show what the Armenian people could do although oppressed and massacred and abandoned by their fellow Christians. He informed me that the party which was to attack the bank was composed of sixty mei, whe approached the bank in four different bands by small by-streets. Two of the leaders went into the bank on the pretext of transacting business with a view to reconceiving, and a third was posted at the head of the stairs commanding the entrance and the interior of the bank. On seeing that the coast was clear a signal was made to men posted outside, five or more of whom, dressed in the ordinary garb of porters thamals, then entered, carrying what appeared to be the ordinary canvas bass used in Turkey for carrying specie. By a curious coincidence silver dollars were at the same time being brought into the bank, so that the revolutionaries entered without arousing suspicion. The bags contained bombs, dynamic, and dynamic cartridges. One of these bags was deposited on the ground floor, dose to the counter, and two in the basement. Events were precipitated by the arrest of a suspicion person by the porters of the bank. This was done by one of the leaders blowing a siren whistle, whoreupon a rush was made upon the entrance of the bank by the revolutionaries outside, who were apparently casually walking past. In the first rush two soldiers guarding the bank were shot dead and the Montenegran porter wounded. About thrity succeeded in effecting an outraine, but at the sacrifice of their principal leader and two men. "Once inside they closed the doors and commenced firing revolvers in every direction and throwing bombs out of the window to frighten the staff of the bank into submission and prevent people outside from storming the door. As soon as it was clear that the bank was in their possession they proceeded to barricade the bank and that the staff was principally on the bank and all the staff was principally on t

blow up the bank and all their hostages, 140 in number.

"Mr. Maximost replied that it was impossible for him to discuss these questions in the circumstances, but that the matter could be thrashed out afterward.

"The leasters then demanded what guarantee had they for their safety, and said that they wanted all the dragomans to be present. They had already made up their minds to sacrifice their lives when attacking the bank, and, if forced, they would not hostate to blow themselves and the staff of the bank up, and thus

exquisit- fall novelties.

Kings County Elevated Bond Matters, Owing to the illness of Gen. James Jourdan he receiver of the Kings County Elevated Rail-FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Secure first choice of the

THE OTTOMAN BANK RAID.

with revolvers, a large pile of bombs, and a quantity of dynamite. Besides the above there were three chiefs, who communicated with each other and with their men by means of whistles.

"Mr. Maximoff then made a most stirring and other and with their men by means of whistles.

"Mr. Maximoff then made a most stirring and other and with their men by means of whistles.

"Mr. Maximoff then made a most stirring and other and with their men by means of whistles.

"Mr. Maximoff then made a most stirring and of loquent speech promising nothing but their lives, although appearing to grant everything. In an and the Ambassadors to offer them their liberty that made a most stirring and open to to touch a halfpenny or a slip of paper on not to touch a halfpenny or a slip of paper on the tough appearing to grant everything. He said he was empowered by the Sultan and the Ambassadors to offer them their liberty that might, but that the next morning he could not garantee anything. In answer to their demands he could only gay that, brave and heroic though their was they were, as representative of the powers he could not parley with men who by retaining possession of the blank by force of arms placed the superstate and were developed to their plants.

From the London Times of Sept. 2.

they were, as representative of the powers he could not periety with men who by retaining possession of the bank by force of arms placed themselves outside the pale of civilization. As to their threat of blowing up the bank and thereby murdering a hundred odd innocent people, such action could not further their cause, but would, on the contrary, alienate the sympathy of all Europe. Moreover, they had no right to ascrifice their own lives, since they had proved themselves clever, able men, whose loss would be irreparable for their countrymen.

"The parleying continued for over three hours, during which time we awaited the decision of the leaders in an agony of suspense. One of the leaders would not give in, and said they would wait until the next evening for the fulfilment of their demands, otherwise they would blow us up. Finally Mr. Maximeff's eloquent pleading prevailed, and the leaders agreed to come out on the following conditions: To be taken on board Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht, and, in order to avoid treachery, to be accompanied to the quay by the directors of the bank and Mr. Maximoff. They were to retain their revolvers, but to give up all bombs and dynamits, and finally the dragomans of the Embassies were to come to them in the morning to discuss matters with them.

"At half-past 2 in the morning the leaders

them in the morning to discuss matters with them.

"At half-past 2 in the morning the leaders blew their whistles and the revolutionaries, leaving their several posts, collected on the first floor and carried down their wounded, who were to be conveyed to the Russian Hospital. Here they piled up their explosives and prepared to leave, but at this moment a most unfortunate accident occurred which well night upset all the negotiations. One of the Armenians fired his revolver by accident and wounded an employee through the thigh. Fortunately the leaders and the emissaries outside shouted out that it was an accident and restored confidence. They then filed out of the bank and were mediately surrounded by an exort and taxen down to the harbor. The police then entered the bank and we were at liberty after thirteen hours of mortal suspense.

FUNERAL OF JAMES LEWIS.

Services Over the Bend Actor at the Little The Church of the Transfiguration crowded yesterday afternoon at the funeral services of James Lewis, who died on Thursday. After the service the crowd lingered for a long time about the churchyard, and it was fully half an hour before it dispersed. Dr. George H. Houghton, the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Scott, officiated. The clergymen met the bier at the gate of the churchyard and preceded the pull bearers and the body into the church and up to the chancel rail. The pail bearers were Augustic Daly, George Clarke, Sol Smith Russell, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Henry Miller, Russell, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Henry Miller, John B. Schoeffel, John Drow, and Henry E. Abbey. Following the coffin were Mrs. Dora Lewis, W. T. Perkins, Mrs. 4; H. Gilbert, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Mrs. John Drew, Sr. and Signor Perugini. The ushers were Herbert Gresham, Sidney Herbert, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and Edwin Stevens, all associates of Mr. Lewis in the Daly company. The orchestra of the theatre played Chopin's funeral march and Handel's Largo.

The congregation included nearly all of the actors at present in the city. Miss Ada Rehan sent a wreath of ity leaves and orchids, and on the ribbon attached to it were the words. In memorium of a dear as ociate." The actors of the Daly company sent a wream of pink and white roses and litles of the vailey, and from the Players' Club came a pinar of white roses. The interment was at Woodlawn.

Brooklyn Children to Resume Their Studies

With the exception of Nos. 9 and 23, the 114 public schools in Brooklyn will be reopened this institution of Fiatbush, will also be opened as a high school for both male and female pupits. It is expected that the total registration in the achools will reach 125,000 before the close of the words.

rad, the consideration of the plan for the re-organization is deferred. Justice Goodrich of the Supreme Court has given Gez. Jourdan per-mission to liquidate coal bills amounting to \$12,300.

HARLEM'S OLD FIRE BELL

IT RINGS THE HOUR AT 8 4. E. NOON, AND 9 P. L. Sickness in the Neighborhood Silenced It

ered Until the Harlemites Protested prowned the highest point of land in Harlema the summit of a rocky hill in the middle of of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and, in

common with the bells of nine other towers in

the city, its bell called the volunteers out to

fires in times of emergency, and to fights when

business was slack and a rival company needed

of its members. and left a good deal to the guessing abilities of the firemen, and to the value of smoke and flame as a help to indicate the location of the

The tower is anchored on rock, and also has a stone foundation. It is a skeleton from structure with a flight of winding stairs, also of iron, rising to the top of the building. The lower quarter is boarded in. The middle half is open to wind and weather, and the upper quarter is enclosed so as to form a room about twelve feet in diameter. This is surrounded by a balcony

with an iron railing about it. The old tower long since out-lived its usefulness as a signal tower, but the citizens of Harlem had come to look upon the tower as an old landmark, and insisted that the old bell should not be slienced. It has since rung out the time at 8 A. M., noon, and 9 P. M. It has always remained under the control of the Fire Department, and Luke McSherry, fireman of Truck 14 in Fast 125th street, rang the bell for over ten years. Four months ago the task was assigned to Fireman Hart Sheridan of Truck 14. The bell weights several tons, and is rong with a lever which swings the big from himmer. It can be heard all over hartem, and the citizens insist that it shall be heard.

A few years ago sickness in the neighborhood caused the bell to be silenced for a time. When the patient recovered it was concluded that the ringing of the bell entailed perhaps useless work, and it was not immediately resumed. Harlem's citizens protested loudly and vigorously.

"Our children would never get to school on mark, and insisted that the old bell should nos

Harlem's citizens protested loudly and vigorously.

"Our children would never get to school on time if the bell ceased to warn them to hurry their breakfasts at S.A.M. Neither will they ever discover that it is time to quit play if the bell does not remind them at b F.M. And workmen would feel themselves defrauded of one of their deagast rights if not notified by the clanger of the bell of the arrival of the noon hour." they said.

The firemen reported something out of order, "The bell will have to be ring it you have to hit it with a mailet." Chief Richard Croker then commanded, and the bell has been rung ever since.

commanded, and the bell has been rung ever since.

The tower has been complained of as dangerous several times, the last time about a month ago. It swayed with the ringing of the bell when it was now. It sways weres now. The Fire Department repair men have patched it up several times. It needs some more patching now. A few new holts and the tightening of some old ones and some repairs to the foundation wall will probably make the tower safe.

The task of ringing the bell is easy enough in summer, but entails extra work on the firemen in winter, as it is complicated by the sleet and snow that eddies unobstructed around the bell and about twenty-five feet of the staircass, which has to be climbed three times daily.

JERSEY CHY'S NEW SCHOOLHOUSE, The Class Rooms All Situated on the First

and becond Ptoors. Jersey City's finest public school, No. 9, which has just been completed, will be opened to-day. There will be a formal opening this evening at which Mayor Wanser, the members of the Board of Education, and other city officials will be present. The new schoolhouse occupies the block on Branswick street from Wayne to Mer-cer street. It is 193 feet front and 62 feet deep, cer street. It is 193 feet front and 82 feet deep, three stories high, and sontains 30 chas rooms on the first and second floors. Eavegress is afforded for the pupils in case of fire or panic. The Hoard of Education has always and for years the pairs and the safety of the pupils might be assured at all times. The buildings in which the class rooms should be located no higher than the second floor, so that the safety of the pupils might be assured at all times. The building will accommode 1,156 ouplis. The sits cost \$19,000 and the building \$73,000, making the total cost \$92,000.